

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME I.

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The condition of the African race, as a part of our population, and the consequent duty which devolves upon us as citizens, is a subject which your attention is invited to.

It is not to be admitted that the questions necessarily involved are eminently practical. They are of a large class of our population, and they continue to exert upon the character of our institutions, present a question which forces itself upon our serious and anxious consideration.

What is our duty in reference to the free colored population of the United States? That is the question. I speak of our duty, not of our feelings, and of our feelings, which includes all our obligations—our duty to ourselves, to our fellow men, and to God. It is, therefore, necessary that we should rightly understand our own interests, and at the same time have a just and enlightened appreciation of the rights of others.

The political condition of this class, as presented to the eye of the statesman and philanthropist, is a subject of serious difficulty, if not of apprehension and alarm. Such is the nature and force of public sentiment, that though relieved from personal prejudice, the man of color is excluded from all the essential rights and immunities of the citizen. A free and equal participation in the rights of citizenship is not only denied to him, but every attempt to assert the justice of the claim is fiercely denounced, and not unfrequently accompanied with acts of oppression and outrage. Even in those communities where there is supposed to exist the greatest sympathy for this class, he is excluded from that full participation in the privileges of the government, which confer character and dignity upon the citizen. It might be supposed, from the loud clamor of the Abolitionists, that the people of the north were fast approaching to that period when the blacks were to occupy the broad platform of equal rights. It is not doubted that such is the wild dream of the enthusiast. But such is not the result of a calm and sober observation of passing events. On the contrary, there is a fixed and unalterable determination to widen and deepen the political distinctions between the two races. Such is the inevitable tendency of the laws of nature, and of the current of human events. Notwithstanding the ardent zeal and indefatigable efforts which have been made, to extend to the blacks an equal participation in the privileges of the Government, no perceptible progress has been made, even in the free States, towards the accomplishment of this purpose.

The only effect which has been produced by the mistaken zeal, and ill-directed efforts of the Abolitionists, has been the deep alienation of the public mind, resulting in an increased and accumulating weight of prejudice against the unfortunate objects of their sympathy and regard.

For more than half a century, in many of the States of this Union, the man of color has been freed from the shackles of personal bondage, and left to struggle with his destiny. What progress has he made in the elevation of his caste? Where have his equal rights been practically recognized?

The pages of our history are barren of the evidences of his social and political advancement. Whilst our Government has afforded an asylum to the nations of the earth, and its glorious immunities and privileges are freely bestowed upon all, the African, brought here against his will, is made to occupy in his best estate, a condition of unqualified inferiority. We are forcibly reminded of the prophetic case, "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant."

Political degradation is the inevitable lot of the African, so long as he remains under the influence of American institutions. The difference of color, the recollection of his origin, his natural instincts, the peculiar habits impressed upon him by a long course of servitude and bondage, even the memory of his wrongs mark him as the victim of political and social proscription. This is a truth which cannot be disguised. We cannot fail to see it in all the events which are passing around us. Look at that spacious edifice wrapped in flames! It is the Hall of Freedom, erected for free discussion, and dedicated to liberty of speech. Men and women, who had peacefully assembled to exercise the dearest rights of spiritual and intelligent beings, are driven forth by an infuriated populace. The man of genius, whose thoughts "burst from his soul with the fire and indignant energy of an ancient prophet"—the woman, the embodiment of all that elevates and adorns her sex, and who religiously believed that she was engaged in a mission of Christian sympathy—these, and such as these, are the victims of popular indignation. It was a meeting of those who honestly believed in the right of political and social equality, and advocated its unqualified extension to the whole human family. That conflagration is not the work of a midnight incendiary. It was not done in a transport of fury. It was the fearless execution of the deliberate purpose of a great majority of the people.

Such a manifestation of popular prejudice cannot be mistaken. It is evident that there must be a powerful and sufficient cause, which lies at the root of this public sentiment. The most corrupt political party, a convention of atheists, might have assembled within the same walls with perfect security from external violence. It was not because they were fanatics. There is nothing peculiar in the fanaticism of the Abolitionists, that it should meet with such indignant retribution. The true cause is satisfactorily developed, when we refer to the fact that the public mind is radically opposed to the social equality of the two races. With equal political rights, the barrier to social equality is at once removed, and practical amalgamation is the consequence. It is this principle which so stirs the depths of society, and renders it impossible that equal rights shall ever be extended to the colored race.

We have no evidence of any change of public sentiment upon this subject. Very recently the question has been directly presented to the people of New York, and decided by an overwhelming expression of public opinion. The extension of the right of suffrage is utterly denied to the colored population by the organic law of the State. So deeply seated and universal is this sentiment in the non-slaveholding States, that the efforts of the Abolitionists are no longer directed to the amelioration of the condition of the free people of color, within their own limits, but to the abolition of slavery within the slave States.

What is the condition of this class in those communities where their rights are most cherished and respected? This question can be best answered, by inquiring what have they gained by liberation. They are thrown upon their own resources, and endowed with the power to acquire and hold property. No longer subjected to the control of a master, they enjoy the right of pursuing the dictate of their own reason, subject only to a just accountability to the laws of the State. It may be supposed that this is a most important acquisition. They are to this extent free. But the essence of freedom is wanting. They have no voice in originating the laws by which they are governed, and no participation in the administration of these laws, no matter how deeply their interests may be affected. The protection of life, liberty, and property, is lodged in other hands. They are, therefore, deprived of the strong and powerful motives which ennoble and dignify the character of the citizen. The constitution and the laws recognize them as a degraded and inferior caste. It is undoubtedly true, that there have been and are noble specimens of humanity among this ill-fated people. But no strength of character has enabled them to surmount the barriers which the constitution and the laws, aided by inexorable public sentiment, have thrown in their way. Look at the condition of the mass of this population. What are the relations which they sustain to society and the Government? It is unquestionably true, that this is the most unproductive class of our people, and is eminently distinguished as idle, dissolute and unthrifty. Such has been, and is now, the magnitude of this evil, where this population prevails to any extent, that it is frequently exposed to the outbreak of licentious popular fury. It is the inciting cause to the grossest violations of justice. It has not unfrequently happened that they have been driven by lawless violence from the bosom of that society, whose duty it was to cherish and protect them. On a late occasion, the attempt to colonize the freed slaves of the late John Randolph, within the limits of a sister State, was vehemently opposed with strong expressions of popular disapprobation. The reason is an obvious one. A Government like ours can derive no strength or support from such a population. The strength of our Government is in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of its citizens. And what effect this growing mass, uneducated in virtue, unenlightened by knowledge, and unredeemed by the sentiments of patriotism, may exert upon the future destinies of our country, time alone can develop.

It is confidently asserted, that as a class, occupying the position assigned them by our laws, and the public sentiment of the land, their moral, mental and physical condition must and will deteriorate. The eye of reason discerns the cause in the nature of man. He is oppressed. The motives to exertion, and the rewards of virtuous ambition are denied him. His pride of character is sapped at the root, and has nothing to sustain it. Tell me not that the cause is to be found in the inferiority of his nature. That nature is the gift of God, endowed with the capacity, and clothed with all the attributes of man. Under the influence of his own claim, it will expand as it has expanded into the proportions of intellectual and moral grandeur.

(To be Continued.)

NAPOLEON'S MOTHER.—"My excellent mother," said he, "is a woman of great courage and of great talent, more of a masculine than a feminine nature, proud and high minded. She is capable of selling everything, even to her charms, for me. I allowed her a million (francs) a year, besides a palace, and giving her many presents. To the manner in which she formed me at an early age, I principally owe my subsequent elevation. My opinion is, that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends entirely upon the mother. She is very rich. Most of my family considered that I might die, that accidents might happen, and consequently took care to secure something. They have preserved a great part of their property." Of Joseph he thus speaks: "His virtues and talents are those of a private character, and for such nature intended him; he is too good to be a great man. He has no ambition. He is very like me in person, but handsomer. He is extremely well informed, but his learning is not that fitted for a king, nor is he capable of commanding an army."

A SMUGGLER WORTH TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—There lives in Silesia a peasant, named Gadalla. He was formerly a smuggler. One day the custom-house officers were in pursuit of him, and having fired, the ball passed through his right arm, which was obliged to be amputated. Gadalla, forced to resort to another calling, established himself in a village called Rita. He had only been there a few days before his fortune turned, and he had the luck of discovering a valuable zinc mine, called Mary's Mine, and it has now become one of the most profitable of any in Europe. Gadalla having obtained permission to work his discovery, is now in possession of a fortune estimated at 20,000,000 of thalers, or about four millions sterling! He is unmarried, and being a founding, has no relations or offspring, so that the whole of this immense property, according to the Prussian laws, will go to the King of Prussia. During his recent tour, the King visited Gadalla, who felt highly honored by the visit.

The Bey of Tunis has forwarded a splendid pair of slippers, set with diamonds, to M. Guizot, and diamond bracelets to that minister's daughters. These presents, which were valued at 100,000fr. (4,000), were, however, politely declined.

Inquiry into the Causes which have retarded the Accumulation of Wealth and Increase of Population in the Southern States. By a Carolinian.

CHAPTER I.

In examining the causes which have retarded the accumulation of wealth and population in the Southern or slaveholding States, it will be proper to advert to the particular circumstances in which the inferiority of the South, as contrasted with the North, consists. The reader will perceive, by turning to the map, that the slaveholding States, fourteen in number, commencing with Maryland, constitute much the larger portion of the Union, and, according to the computation of geographers, contains an area of six hundred and eighty thousand square miles; whereas the fourteen free States, together with Iowa and Wisconsin, contain only four hundred and fifty thousand square miles. The Southern climate generally is esteemed the more wholesome, her soil equal to that of the Northern States, and her productions surpassing in importance those of any country in the world. For, while her capacity for the production of grain, and all other articles which make up the staple of human subsistence and human comfort, is unsurpassed, she enjoys an almost exclusive monopoly in the supply of two articles, cotton and tobacco, which form of themselves, if not the chief object, certainly the greatest item of the commerce of nations. To these must be added the important articles sugar, rice and indigo, the production of which in the United States is entirely confined to the South. Her mineral resources, and her natural facilities of internal and external commerce, are equal or superior to those of the Northern States. If, therefore, the Southern States are behind the Northern in all the elements of social improvement, the cause is clearly not traceable to physical impediments. For with superior soil, climate, and productions, equal natural facilities of inland navigation and external commerce, and greater extent of territory, it is quite reasonable to infer that, all other things being equal, the South would have been in advance of the North in population and commerce, and, as a consequence, in the number and size of her towns and cities, and the general improvement of the country. But, for some cause, the reverse of all this is the case. The Northern States contain a much larger population upon a much smaller territory. They monopolize nearly all the foreign commerce of the country, besides carrying on a more extensive internal trade than the South; their manufactures, and perhaps agriculture, are greater in quantity, as both are unquestionably superior in quality. The Northern cities are numerous, large and elegant, and evince a rapidity of growth at every successive census, to which no parallel is to be found in history. On the other hand, the towns and cities in the Southern States, (excepting those upon the Northern border, and New Orleans, which is the emporium of the whole Mississippi valley, receives its principal contributions of trade from the North-west,) are few in number, and meagre in appearance, exhibiting little of the activity and spirit which is to be seen in the Northern cities, and many of them are retrograding in population.

If we revert to the history of the country, we find that the Southern part of it was settled by Europeans even before the North; and that at the period of 1790, when the first census was taken under the Constitution, the population of the South was but little behind that of the North—the former being one million nine hundred and thirty thousand; the latter two millions and thirty thousand; the difference amounting to only one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. This must be regarded as a circumstance which renders the present great disparity of numbers, amounting to nearly three millions, according to the census of 1840, the more remarkable, that the breadth of the frontier, which lay contiguous to the Southern States, at the period of 1790, was several times greater than that of the North; and consequently admitted of an earlier and more rapid settlement than the remote parts to which the North-western emigrant must resort. The early settlement of the North-west was likewise retarded by the presence of warlike Indians, which is another circumstance favorable to the increase of population in the South and West, as it would naturally turn the tide of Northern and European emigration in that direction. And the result has been, accordingly, that two States have risen up along the Southern frontier, (Kentucky and Tennessee,) before the settlement of any North-western State. These advantages of position, climate, and productions, it would be quite natural to suppose, would have given to the South, at the expiration of fifty years, a population much greater than that of the Northern part of the Union, not only greater in the aggregate, but greater in proportion to extent of territory—greater to the square mile. The reverse of all this, however, is strangely true.

But the contrast will become more striking if we compare the contiguous parts of the North and South with each other; this narrower view of the subject is the fairer likewise, there being less dissimilarity of circumstances. New York and Virginia, though not contiguous, enjoy nearly equal advantages of position; each touching the Atlantic, and possessing an excellent harbor on its coast. If the harbor of the city of New York is superior to that of Norfolk, the difference is fully compensated by the advantage of a more extended communication with the interior. New York has but one natural communication with the interior, while Norfolk has many. The territorial extent of the State of New York, is estimated at fifty thousand square miles; that of Virginia at sixty-five thousand; so that, if there be any superiority in the soil of the former, which may be questioned, the more genial climate and extensive territory of the latter may be set down as a fair equivalent. One would think that the ratio of increased population in the two States, under these equal circumstances, would be equal; and that the States which contained the larger population at the beginning of any series of

years, as at the period of 1790, would maintain a proportionate superiority of numbers at the end of that series in 1840. Thus, Virginia in 1790 contained a population of seven hundred and forty-seven thousand; that of New York was only three hundred and forty thousand; and the ratio of one to the other was something more than two to one in favor of Virginia.

After making due allowance, therefore, for a greater emigration from the more populous State, it would be reasonable to expect, without the intervention of some latent evil, that the population of Virginia, at the expiration of fifty years, would be nearly twice as great as that of New York. But the census of 1840 develops the astonishing fact, that the population of New York is within a small fraction of being double that of Virginia—the former being two millions four hundred and twenty-nine thousand—(2,429,000)—the latter only one million two hundred and forty thousand—(1,240,000)—a ratio of nearly two to one in favor of New York. If the comparison be made between Virginia and Pennsylvania, the result, though less striking, will show much to the disadvantage of the former. But Pennsylvania, it must be remembered, lies remote from the Atlantic, and bears no comparison with Virginia in its natural facilities of internal communication; its great centre of commerce, Philadelphia, has a rival, too, as the emporium of the back country, on either hand, in New York and Baltimore.

If the comparison be extended to the Western States, it will be attended with similar results—as for instance, Kentucky and Ohio. The former in 1790 contained a population of seventy-three thousand; the latter only three thousand; but in 1840 the population of Ohio amounted to one million five hundred and twenty thousand, (1,520,000) while that of Kentucky was only one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000). The general improvement of the face of the country, the construction of roads and canals, agricultural improvements, public and private buildings, the growth of towns and cities, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, seem to be more than commensurate with their increase of population, if compared with the condition of things in Virginia and Kentucky.

These results, so unpromising of the future prosperity of the South, have excited much speculation in regard to their causes; but public opinion seems to have settled upon the conviction that slavery is the source of all the evils, or the chief evil, which mars the prosperous career of the Southern States.

CHAPTER II.

Reflection upon the facts set forth above, has led the author of these pages into the common opinion that slavery has been the obstacle which has retarded the improvement and population of the Southern States. But at this point another question arises. How does slavery present that obstacle? The common, and I believe the universal opinion is, that slavery affects the prosperity of the country by its tendency to degrade labor in the estimation of the poor, and to engender pride in the rich; and as a consequence, to produce idleness and inattention to business in all. And besides, it is said to have the effect of keeping away foreign immigrants; whose sentiments are averse to the institution. These combined causes, it is thought, have produced the great disparities between the North and South above adverted to.

It will not be attempted to deny the existence or the operation of the causes assigned, but my present purpose will be to show, that the chief evils of slavery to the body politic result from principles more stubborn and powerful than its moral effects upon the people.

If a farmer in Ohio own one hundred acres of land, with the cattle, the food to subsist them, and utensils of husbandry necessary in its tillage, he will, as is obvious, be able to enter upon its cultivation with an additional ready capital sufficient to supply his laborers with maintenance. Thus, if the food and shelter of a free laborer be worth fifty dollars per annum, and one laborer be necessary in the cultivation of ten acres, then five hundred dollars would be the additional capital necessary in the case above supposed. The laborer's wages invariably come out of the sale of the crop, and consequently there existed no necessity for the employer to have it by him.

The illustration may be varied by estimating the amount of capital necessary to the making of a given product—one hundred bales of cotton, for instance. If, as is asserted, one man can produce ten bales of cotton, (of course the product per hand is immaterial to the illustration,) then the capital necessary to the production of one hundred bales, apart from the land, etc. as above, will be five hundred dollars.

I will now enquire the amount of capital necessary to employ slave labor in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land, or the production of one hundred bales of cotton. If men slaves be worth seven hundred dollars, and the food and clothing of a slave fifty dollars per annum, the cultivation of one hundred acres of land by the labor of ten slaves in Alabama, requires a capital of seven thousand five hundred dollars, apart from capital invested in land, cattle, &c. as above. Or the production of one hundred bales of cotton by slave labor requires a capital, of seven thousand five hundred dollars, apart from the value of land, &c. I have based the illustration, for convenience, upon the supposition that the labor of men only is employed, but it is perfectly obvious that the principle is true generally of all free and all slave labor.

Again, The average annual cotton crop of the United States for the last three or four years is estimated to have amounted to two millions of bales, (2,000,000.) If it be supposed, for convenience, that the labor of men slaves only, is employed in its production; and the same suppositions remaining as above with reference to the value of slaves, the product per hand, and the price of provisions and clothing; then the number of slaves employed in the production of the crop of the country will be two hundred thousand; and the capital necessary to employ them will be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. (150,000,000) which sum includes the value of the slaves and the cost of their yearly maintenance. But if slavery were out of the way, and free labor

employed in the production of the cotton crop, the ready capital necessary to produce it, apart from the value of land, cattle, utensils, &c. as in the above calculations, will be ten millions of dollars, (10,000,000;) which is the sum necessary to feed and shelter the laborers for twelve months.

It follows from the foregoing illustrations, that the ready capital necessary to employ slave labor, is to the ready capital necessary to employ free labor, in the production of a given quantity of cotton, or the cultivation of a given number of acres of land, in the ratio of the value of a slave, together with the cost of his yearly maintenance and clothing, to the price of board and shelter for a free laborer. Upon the above suppositions of the value of slave property, the price of provisions, &c., the ratio is fifteen to one (15 to 1.) But it must not be inferred from hence that the whole capital employed to yield a given product with slave labor is fifteen times greater than that necessary where free labor is employed, because, in this case, the value of land, cattle, tools of husbandry, &c., come in the calculation, and constitute a part of the capital invested; since these items will be the same in the two cases, the ratio of capital to product, which with reference to labor only is fifteen to one, is varied in proportion to the value of lands, &c. To speak arithmetically, it is the addition of a constant quantity to the antecedent and consequent, or to numerator and denominator of a fraction, and of course has the effect of lessening the ratio, or the quotient. Thus, in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land, the ready capital necessary to employ slave labor, at the rates supposed above, is seven thousand five hundred dollars, (\$7,500.) Add to this sum the value of the land at ten dollars per acre, or one thousand dollars, (\$1,000,) together with the value of the cattle, their provender, and the utensils of husbandry necessary to its cultivation, which may be worth five hundred dollars more, (\$500,) and the whole amount of capital employed becomes nine thousand dollars, (\$9,000.) In the cultivation of the same quantity of land with free labor, the whole capital necessary is the price of provisions and shelter for the laborers, which by the above suppositions amounts to five hundred dollars, (\$500,) together with the value of the land, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000,) as before, and of the cattle, utensils, &c., five hundred more, (\$500,) making the whole capital two thousand dollars, (\$2,000.) Hence the whole capital invested in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land with slave labor, is to that necessary where free labor is employed, as nine thousand is to two thousand; or as nine to two, or four and a half to one. This ratio of course becomes less in proportion as the value of land, cattle, &c. is augmented.

Thus, if the land be worth one hundred dollars per acre, or ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000;) then, the other items remaining as before, the capital becomes, where slave labor is employed, eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000); and where free labor is employed, eleven thousand (\$11,000); in this case the ratio is something more than three to two, (3 to 2.)

It is apparent from this, as well as from the preceding illustrations, that without reference to the ratio, the capital invested, where slave labor is employed, in the cultivation of a given number of acres, or the making of a given product, exceeds the capital necessary where free labor is employed, by the value of the slaves.

All the foregoing calculations are based upon the supposition that slave labor is necessarily and exclusively employed in the slave holding States, and that each planter is the owner of the slaves he employs. This is not true in fact, much of the labor of the Southern States being performed by free men; but that circumstance by no means affects the principle involved: it only serves to mitigate its consequences upon the prosperity of the country; and it is obvious, that to make such an objection to the principle is to acknowledge its operation in every case where slave labor is employed. The employment of hired slaves forms no exception to the case; the hired slaves being nothing else than borrowed capital.

It may not be improper here to anticipate a probable objection to the principle maintained in the preceding pages. It may be thought irreconcilable with the well known fact that agriculture is equally or perhaps more profitable where slave labor is used than is the case where the labor of free men is employed. This difficulty will be removed by reference to the illustration above, where one hundred acres of land are supposed to be cultivated by ten men. The capital necessary where the labor of slaves are made use of was nine thousand dollars (\$9,000); where free is employed, only two thousand (\$2,000). The product being the same it is thought unaccountable that the smaller capital should not yield a larger profit. This is accounted for by considering that the employer of free labor is compelled to give up a large portion of his crop, or money derived from the sale of it, as the wages of labor; and this sum corresponds to the profit on the excess of capital which the employer of slave labor makes use of. But this necessity, which the employer of free labor is under of distributing a large part of his crop among his laborers, had no tendency to check its production, the wages not being paid until the end of the year, out of what is produced by the laborer himself; and it is equally obvious that the distribution of it can have no effect in enhancing or diminishing the aggregate product. I have already remarked upon the case of hiring slave labor, that it is nothing else than borrowed capital; and consequently that the making of a given product, or the cultivation of a given number of acres of land with hired slave labor involves an equal invested capital as when the slaves are the property of the employers. But the employer of hired labor is under the same necessity of parting with the wages of his laborers as is the employer of free labor. Hence, though the capital employed is the same as would be necessary had it been the employer's, his profit is only equal to that of the employer of free labor; and whether he pays the wages to the laborer, or to a man who holds him as property, the aggregate wealth produced is the same.

The difference between the two capitals is seven thousand dollars (\$7,000,) which is the value of the slaves, and, if a free

laborer be estimated to be worth the same to himself that a slave is to his master, the agricultural operation with free labor may be regarded as a joint stock or partnership business, in which the employer invests two thousand dollars, and each laborer seven hundred, or the ten seven thousand, which would make the capital equal to that where slave labor is employed.

Nothing.

BY ALONZO LEWIS.

Animal life is sustained by three things—air, water, and food. The first is most essential, and with the first two, men may exist a considerable time. But most people appear to reverse the order. They make food their chief aliment, and do with as little of the other two as possible. They never think of air; and seem to be afflicted with an universal hydrophobia, drinking liquid in every other possible form in preference. They appear to imagine that clean water is only requisite for washing, and then they wash as little of the person as may be—only the hands and the face. I was once the other day, to hear a man in a barber's shop talk the barber, after he had done shaving. "Does my neck want washing?" as if a man's neck did not want washing every day. In my early life I was troubled with headache, sickness, and a hundred other atrocious notions. I seldom passed a summer without a fit of sickness of longer or shorter duration. Three years ago, I removed to the seaside, where I have abundance of free air, and where I bathe in the salt water almost daily, some times twice a day, even in March. Since that time, I have scarcely had an ill day—my mind is as free as the air, and my spirits buoyant as the waves. My health and strength are better than when I was eighteen years of age. I live in a town containing eleven thousand inhabitants, and I suppose that one half of them never bathe in their lives—they would much sooner think of taking a voyage of three thousand miles over the ocean, than of being three seconds under it. I know one man who is more than sixty years of age, who says he never washed all over in his life; yet he is a wealthy and respectable man, and would be very much offended if any one were to call him a dirty fellow. The celebrated Judge S. was remarkable for his inattention to personal cleanliness, and sometimes wore his linen two weeks. One day a young lawyer undertook to remonstrate with him on the subject. "How often do you change your linen?" asked the Judge. "Every day," was the reply. "Well," said the Judge, "what a dirty fellow you must be!" Some people too, never clean their teeth. I know one man who is a good moral reformer, yet his breath is so offensive that it is unpleasant to converse with him. I have had some complainers paid me on account of my writings, but never one which I valued so highly, as the remark of a lady—"His breath is sweet as new milk." I can have no idea of a person being pious, who is not cleanly. It has been said cleanliness is a part of godliness. I think it is a very essential part. It was the advice of an apostle to one he loved—"keep thyself clean."

There was great wisdom in the rabbinical injunction, not to eat with unwashed hands—it showed that he who first used it thought bathing more important than eating. He who created the universe, evinced his knowledge of the properties of water, when he made it palatable to every taste; and he exhibited his sense of its importance when he covered three-fourths of the globe with water! If some people had created the world it would have been all land! I am often excited to laughter, when ladies ask me, "Are you not afraid to live so near the water?" What do such ladies imagine water to be?

Multitudes of people shut themselves up by dozens, in shoe-makers' shops, factories, and book-binders, pasting paper over the window joints to keep out the air, and then wonder they are sick. If they would come out in the open atmosphere, and bathe three times a week in the ocean, they might have fewer fancies, and jump over a five rail fence.

(Star.)

LITERARY STYLE.

On style Milton holds this language: "For me, readers, although I cannot say I am utterly untrained in those rules which the best rhetoricians have written in any language, yet true eloquence I find to be none but the serious and the hearty love of truth, and with the dearest charity to infuse the knowledge of it into others—when such a man would speak, his words, by what I can express, like so many nimble and airy servants, trip about him at command, and in well ordered files, as he could wish, fall aply into their own places." Foster, in his inimitable essays, observes, "False eloquence is like a false alarm of thunder, where a sober man, that is not apt to startle at sounds, looks to see if it be not the rumbling of a cart." And again—"Eloquence resides in the thought, and no words can make that eloquent which will not be so in the plainest that could possibly express the sense."

If you see a dozen faults in a woman, you may rest assured she has a hundred virtues to counterbalance them. We love your faulty and fear your faultless women. When you see what is termed a faultless woman, dread her as you would a beautiful colored snake. The art of completely concealing the defects that she must have, is of itself, a serious vice.—Bishop Sanders.

The Moore.—Sir John Herschel, at a late meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, expressed the opinion that the temperature of the moon's climate must be very high, "far above that of boiling water." And the reason is that its surface is exposed forever days at a time to the unmitigated heat of the sun. At the full and for a few days afterwards, the moon must certainly be the reflector of heat to the earth. Sir John has no doubt of the fact, but he has the characteristic of ordinary rather than of extraordinary, that is to say, "it emanates from a body below the temperature of ignition," it will be arrested by the upper strata of the earth's atmosphere, and then absorbed.

There is only one effect which can convert visible clouds into transparent vapor. He asserted that the phenomena of the rapid dissipation of clouds in moderate weather, soon after the appearance of the full moon, could easily be accounted for on this principle, and that his own observations confirmed the theory.

On style Milton holds this language: "For me, readers, although I cannot say I am utterly untrained in those rules which the best rhetoricians have written in any language, yet true eloquence I find to be none but the serious and the hearty love of truth, and with the dearest charity to infuse the knowledge of it into others—when such a man would speak, his words, by what I can express, like so many nimble and airy servants, trip about him at command, and in well ordered files, as he could wish, fall aply into their own places." Foster, in his inimitable essays, observes, "False eloquence is like a false alarm of thunder, where a sober man, that is not apt to startle at sounds, looks to see if it be not the rumbling of a cart." And again—"Eloquence resides in the thought, and no words can make that eloquent which will not be so in the plainest that could possibly express the sense."

If you see a dozen faults in a woman, you may rest assured she has a hundred virtues to counterbalance them. We love your faulty and fear your faultless women. When you see what is termed a faultless woman, dread her as you would a beautiful colored snake. The art of completely concealing the defects that she must have, is of itself, a serious vice.—Bishop Sanders.

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HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE POLES IN SIBERIA.

We borrow the following recital of the cruel treatment which the Russian Government on the Poles called to Siberia, for political reasons, from one of the Polish journals published in Europe. Europe too often remains ignorant of the mode in which Muscovite tyranny displays itself; at intervals, however, some victim escapes, and denounces to the civilized world the frightful barbarity shown by this government of savages towards those of its subjects whose crime is to aspire to liberty. Our readers may recollect that some months ago the journals contained a paragraph stating that a Pole had been arrested at Konigsberg by the Prussian police, who found him asleep on the steps of a church. This Pole, who at first attempted to push himself off as a Frenchman, of Langouene, on being closely questioned, admitted that he was a Polish refugee who had escaped from Siberia. He was immediately thrown into prison, and by an order from Berlin, was about to be delivered up to the Russian authorities, when fortunately, he gained success in escape. This fugitive, by name Kufin Piotrowski, a native of the Ukraine, has now reached Paris; he is known to several of the most honorable members of the Polish emigration, who attest the loyalty of his character, and his great sagacity. He has the opportunity of conversing with many political prisoners on their road to the place of their exile, he was also acquainted with many inhabitants of the district where he was (Tara), a district of the Ukraine, and with persons attached to the governments, hence he learnt many facts from men best informed on the subject, and peculiar witnesses of the greatest credibility. The number of Poles exiled in Siberia consists of about twenty thousand, condemned to hard labor in various establishments; the majority are colonists on land belonging to the administration of transports. A Catholic church has been erected at Tomsk, and two priests of the Polish rite are being sent to give religious consolation to the exiles. The following accounts throw light on the fate of some of these unhappy men. Col. Elias Wyszski, chief of the Inspectorate of November 29, 1830, was arrested at Konigsberg, and during the attack on Warsaw in 1831, was condemned in 1834 to hard labor in the mines of Nerchinsk, situated in Eastern Siberia, on the confines of China. Here, finding a number of countrymen in a severe, penitential, and almost made to escape, in which, however, they were discovered. Wyszski, the Hero of so many battles, was condemned to receive 1,500 blows of a stick. He underwent his punishment with the firmness of a hero, and after being sent to the fortress of Akhastinsk, on the east, where he still is. Another attempt to escape by a Polish priest, named Sieminski, and a number of other exiles confined at Omak, in Siberia, having been discovered, about 400 Poles were arrested. After an inquiry which lasted three years, the three Sieminski, a Captain Gorkski and four others, were sentenced to receive seven thousand blows each, and two hundred lashes on the back with a whip, together with hard labor for life if they survived. The execution took place at Omak, in March, 1837, a General Galitskiy having been sent expressly from St. Petersburg to preside over it. A military band, consisting of about 400 Poles, were arrested. After an inquiry which lasted three years, the three Sieminski, a Captain Gorkski and four others, were sentenced to receive seven thousand blows each, and two hundred lashes on the back with a whip, together with hard labor for life if they survived. The execution took place at Omak, in March, 1837, a General Galitskiy having been sent expressly from St. Petersburg to preside over it. A military band, consisting of about 400 Poles, were arrested. After an inquiry which lasted three years, the three Sieminski, a Captain Gorkski and four others, were sentenced to receive seven thousand blows each, and two hundred lashes on the back with a whip, together with hard labor for life if they survived. The execution took place at Omak, in March, 1837, a General Galitskiy having been sent expressly from St. Petersburg to preside over it. A military band, consisting of about 400 Poles, were arrested. After an inquiry which lasted three years, the three Sieminski, a Captain Gorkski and four others, were sentenced to receive seven thousand blows each, and two hundred lashes on the back with a whip, together with hard labor for life if they survived. The execution took place at Omak, in March, 1837, a General Galitskiy having been sent expressly from St. Petersburg to preside over it. A military band, consisting of about 400 Poles, were arrested. After an inquiry which lasted three years, the three Sieminski, a Captain Gorkski and four others, were sentenced to receive seven thousand blows each, and two hundred lashes on the back with a whip, together with hard labor for life if they survived

Notice.

Of our paper to such persons as believe will become subscribers, we respectfully request that they will at once signify their wish to continue or discontinue. If they desire to continue, let them forward the subscription; if they wish to discontinue, the paper should be sent back, with the name and the post office to which it was addressed marked upon it. The post office regulations provide for the sending back of all such papers free of postage.

Introductory.

The Legislature of Kentucky, last winter, by act, called upon the people of the State to say whether they would have a Convention to establish a new Constitution.

The holding of a convention, always important, is especially so now, for it involves the consideration and settlement of questions of vast magnitude—questions which ought to receive, and which will receive, doubtless, the best thought and closest examination of which our whole community are capable.

There can be, legally, no limit to the discussion of these questions, thus authoritatively and solemnly broached by the highest authority, and there will be no effort, no effort, in any quarter, to hedge in the liberty of the press, or to trammel speech, while these privileges are exercised with a just regard to the peace of the community, and the integrity of the law. Even that most difficult problem of all—*emancipation*—may be fully and fearlessly presented, if its advocates be thus guarded—for no right is more sacred, in Kentucky, than that inalienable and fundamental right, which secures to every citizen "the liberty to know, to utter, to argue according to conscience."

Nor could any doubt exist, on this point, were it not for these causes, external and internal, which, for the last few years, have arrested the discussion of slavery by the press over the State. These are:

1. The violence with which the subject of slavery has been agitated out of the slave States. There has been no form of exaggerated speech, no language in which wrath could be clothed—which has not been used against those who live and slave. The characteristics of too many even of the professed advocates of freedom, living far away from the evil which they dread, have been, vehemence, and excess. They have made no allowance for the education and feelings of a slaveholding community. The great question of emancipation, therefore, which should always be presented without passion, and urged in a spirit of love, and generous good-will, has been involved in a storm of fierce conflict, and people have been so bewildered by excitement, or fired by passion, as not to see or know the truth, or, at least, to utter it. Society, unquestionably, when agitated, needs a whirlwind blast to purify it, and to save it from where there is virtue and intelligence enough to hear and consider truth; but the danger of the storm without, will only excite a fiercer anger within. Violence, invariably, begets violence, and all that the best of us can do, at such times, is, to watch the excitement as it wears away—and then, to labor and to wait.

2. The ultraism with which slavery has been upheld in the slave States.

The perpetuists—especially those led by the able men of the Carolina school—have been ever in extreme. They have demanded of all persons and parties unqualified obedience to their dogmas. HENRY CLAY, because he refused assent to them, was denounced by them as an abolitionist; for the same reason SILAS WHEAT, whose object has been, and is to deepen the pro-slavery excitement, so that they may have all the slave States in one political union; and thus win power and secure it, and, for this end, they appeal constantly and ally to the pride, passion, sectional prejudice, avarice, and fears of those slave States. Nullification, the denial of the right of petition, the bitter and steadfast opposition to free labor, the manner in which Texas was annexed, last, though not least, Mr. Calhoun's "fire-brand" resolutions, as Senator Benton designates them—all these things show to be their aim, and they show, in addition, that it is their purpose, by this action, to vex and fret the North, to drive the people there to excess, to madden them and make them as ultra on one side as these perpetuists are on the other. How indeed could they gain ascendancy in the South, were it not for the creation and extension of fanaticism at the North? The stormier it becomes, the brighter and surer their political prospects. They have done as much to extend abolitionism by their excess, as has been done by any instrumentality. As to their main object, the union of the South upon pro-slavery grounds, the perpetuists have failed; but, owing to the close division of parties, and the difficulty which exists under these circumstances of speaking the truth on a vexed question, they have not failed in making public opinion more stringent, and arresting by the press the free discussion of emancipation, and subjects connected therewith, throughout the slave States.

Notwithstanding the operation of these causes, however, distinguished Southern men have not hesitated to utter plainly their sentiments. WILLIAM GAYTON, of North Carolina, a little while before his pure spirit passed away, wrote the young men of that State, in a public address, to make the subject of slavery their study, and to see if they could not, in their day, do something to eradicate "the great curse" of society. Senator UNDERWOOD and other able Kentuckians, in years gone by, have spoken with persuasive eloquence a like tone; and only a few months since, Judge BELLOCK, of this city, with signal ability, proved that the institution must die out from natural causes, and that it is the part of a wise forecast to prepare for such a result. Nor should any citizen hesitate to speak out his mind as freely. It is hard, indeed, to conceive that offence could be given by the exercise of a common liberty, and, especially, if, like the individuals named, all who use it, act upon these admitted principles:

1. That this State alone has exclusive jurisdiction over the whole subject within its territory. Slavery is a domestic institution. Neither the National Government, nor any sister State, has the right, legally, to touch it. It is for Kentucky, and Kentucky alone, to say when and how her bond shall be set free, or whether they shall be set free at all.

2. That the Free alone should be addressed. This position needs only to be stated, to be admitted everywhere. That being a demon, and fit for the blackest infamy, who would seek, in any manner, to arm man against man. No more friend-like conduct can be imagined. It would receive the universal execration of earth, as it would be sure to meet the indignation of heaven.

To our view, indeed, there is but one course happily open for him, who labours earnestly and manfully to benefit and bless man. It is, as one of authority has said, to speak the truth always in love. Especially, should they pursue this course, who are endeavoring to effect social re-

forms, to change old and time-worn habits and laws. They must understand prejudices and pay proper regard to them; know all perils, and ward them off; weigh each interest, and be just; and violate no right to remedy a wrong. It is often thought enough that the truth be spoken; but it is as important, almost, to speak it rightly. When uttered in harsh terms, clothed in the garb of bigotry, or enforced in an insolent or overbearing manner, in a spirit exclusive, one-sided or rabid, it will be resisted, often, as a lie. The advocates of truth must rise up to the level of its own dignity. They must be pure in heart, and crush all feelings of anger and hatred, ere they can be fit to defend it, or enforce any great claim of humanity.

We shall write and argue in the Examiner, in this spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of offence to a single human being, yet free, alike, from that timidity, which would cringe before error, or that violence, which would battle with it in anger.

The necessity of such a paper as the Examiner seems clear enough to our friends. Because, (apart from other weighty reasons,)

1st. Of the extent of anti-slavery sentiment in Kentucky.

There never was a period when our people did not feel it. At the formation of the Constitution, the Convention came within a few votes of inserting in it a gradual emancipation clause, and in 1822 public opinion was almost ripe for such a step. This feeling is not, apparently, as strong now. It is still, however, in its out-spoken form an energetic element, and all causes of restraint were removed, we believe it would be overwhelming in its action. Shall this sentiment have no organ? Is it just or generous to deny it the means of speech? Let it be heard! Let it have full freedom to speak out its thoughts! Let all parties, as they grapple with each other in manly argument or moral effort, prove their loyalty to liberty by the largest toleration, and thus rear up our social fabric on a granite foundation, colossal in stature and strength, and alike majestic and beautiful in outline.

2. The welfare of the State.

Who thinks slavery a blessing? What number of men in the church so regard it? What number of citizens, out of the church, so hold? If slavery were unknown among us, and its introduction were proposed, the voice of the people would pour itself out, in one concentrated peal, for universal freedom. Those who are for emancipation, indeed, on any terms, believe, that while this measure is deferred undecided, neither they nor their children can be truly blessed; that labor, the means of individual success or social growth, must be degraded; and that the State must lag behind her sister States in permanent prosperity and power. Shall they not say so? May they not do all, within their influence, to enforce these views? Glorious John Milton, amid revolutionary times in old England, made an address on Liberty of Speech, and took, for his motto, which sums up the Grecian poet, the spirited words of a bold Grecian poet:

"This is true liberty, when free born men, Having to advise the public, may speak free—Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise: Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace—What can be juster in a State than this?"

The object of the Examiner will be to represent the anti-slavery sentiment of Kentucky, and, as far as it can, to extend it—to inquire into and discuss all reform measures—to advocate, to the best of its ability, every claim of humanity. As its name imports, its glance will be a wide one, and we shall aim to make it, with the aid of friends, a welcome visitor alike to the man of thought, and the family circle.

We have been solicited by numerous individuals in Virginia and North Carolina, and by a large circle of friends in Kentucky, to occupy our present post. We were known to all of them to have been born and brought up in South Carolina, and bred a slaveholder, and, therefore, supposed to be acquainted with the prejudices, interests and rights of slaveholders, and thus fitted to discuss the question of slavery; to be a Whig, yet no partisan, and hence not likely to introduce or meddle with party politics, or with parties of any character in or out of the State. We shall labor to meet their wishes and fulfill their expectations.—Of Mr. F. COBBY, who is associated with us, we need hardly say a word. He reads his own soul; Louisville is his native home. He brings to the task he has undertaken a clear head, and a resolution to labor earnestly for the real, lasting well-being of his native State and city.

We send the Examiner, with this brief outline of its proposed course and of our views, to its friends and the public. We beg no one for help. But, as the pecuniary independence of such a journal is all-important, we ask those who support the cause, and those who are willing to consider it, to take the paper, and to extend its circulation. We ask for their earnest sympathy, and yet more for their cordial union. Our friends must unite, if they would have their strength felt. If a single person labors by himself, the power which consists in union, is wanting. A drop of rain will produce no moisture on the dry clod; but when it is united with other drops, the copious shower revives the dying plants and gladdens the whole face of nature. If thus we are united, we shall make Kentucky the home of the free, as well as of the brave, and awaken in our sister States of the South, a spirit which will not rest, until crowded with the glory of universal emancipation.

A Model State.

We like to hear of States in this Union doing their whole duty in a spirit of enlarged wisdom, and to know that none but the very best sequences, socially and morally, flow from it. We want such examples. Other States may be slow to follow in the path so brightly trod; but they will do it, in the end, as the only one which can lead to a sure progress and a permanent prosperity.

Massachusetts, a report of whose financial condition lies before us, is certainly the model State of this Union. She is before all others in universality of education, and the power of a disciplined, well-directed, and intelligent moral energy. She is unequalled in modern days, considering her few natural resources, in the might of her physical strength and inventive genius, the general comfort and independence of her people, and her self-made pecuniary ability.

What is there, indeed, for which Massachusetts is not remarkable? Her soil is lined with railroads. Her ships dot every sea. There is no State that does not feel the spring of her commercial activity, no climate that does not know her enterprise. While she competes with Great Britain in manufactures at Calcutta, she buys and re-buys a railroad in Michigan, or loans money to the Ohioans to complete the iron link between their greater river and greater lake. There is no market, home or foreign, in which her capitalists are not felt; no State where her men and women are not at work in shop or on farm, in pulpit, platform, or press, doing something to make the country and the world better and richer.

Whence has she acquired this eminence? How has she attained this growth and power? One of her own sons says of her:

"She has spent, and is still spending, large sums of money for the establishment and support of her public charitable institutions. She has liberally endowed, and aided her schools and colleges. She has yielded her countenance and credit to various public enterprises within her

borders. She has permitted no great point in the policy of an enlightened State to be overlooked, nor on the other hand, has she diverged into that path of wild and profligate expenditure which has led other States to the depths of bankruptcy and ruin. She does not debt that is not amply provided for. Her ordinary annual income is abundantly sufficient to meet her annual expenses; and this, too, without the imposition of any State tax upon the people, and without the necessity of resorting to any new loans.

And, doubtless, her greatness and growth result, wholly, from this wise and liberal State policy. And thus will it ever be with any State which makes education universal, and makes it approximate, *as to what it should be*. We cannot educate the mind, without giving to the muscles a new vigor. We cannot make a people intelligent, and thereby inventive, without adding to their resources. We cannot give universal moral insight without ensuring to humanity a loftier progress, and a more elevated character. Let Kentucky spend large sums for charitable institutions, let her endow and aid schools, let her permit no great point of policy to be overlooked, from timidity or any narrow-minded parsimony, while she avoids profligate expenditure, and wild or rash schemes, and she, the central State of the Union, would be to the West what Massachusetts is to the East.

Freedom in the South.

The courts in the slave States, as a general rule, do their duty, whenever the freedom of the colored man is concerned, and planters invariably sustain them in it.

We are not sure that the following statement is correct; but our conviction is, that it is so. A negro, some years ago, was delivered up, and taken from Ohio, as a slave, without difficulty, and carried into Louisiana. When there, he told his story, interested slaveholders in his behalf, sued for his freedom, and obtained it! The wrong that was tolerated in Ohio, would not be submitted to in Louisiana.

Another instance of a like nobleness of conduct in defence of liberty has occurred in Louisiana. On the 18th ult., a case involving the freedom of a woman and her five children came up in one of the courts of that State, and, after trial, they were all liberated. The Red River Republican remarks thereupon:

"It is only in a case of this nature that a slave can be a party to a suit in our court, and considerable interest was felt in it. Though slaveholders, our citizens are as adverse to holding in bondage any one less entitled to freedom, as would be the veriest Abolitionist in the North, and hence the most summary justice was administered in the case."

"It was the first case tried; and the evidence, which was taken on oath by a jury to convict the holder of the negroes to indemnify himself against their tender, being clearly in their favor, was submitted to the jury without argument, who at once gave them a verdict."

"The woman and her children were left behind in Kentucky, and sued for and recovered his freedom some years ago, since which time he has been running as a steward on a boat."

"Not long since, while at our landing, he fell into conversation with a lady belonging here, whom he soon discovered to be his brother. He informed him of the fact of the family being free, and at once took steps that have eventuated in establishing it. One or two highly respectable citizens from Indiana were here witnesses in the case."

The ground of this decision, we learn, was the good old civil law rule—one free child free. These negroes had been taken by their owner into Indiana. That set gave them their freedom, and no earthly power could rob them of it. Honor to slave-holding judges, and the judiciary of a slave State, that thus stand, manfully, in defence of liberty!

And that "steward" of the boat ought to be remembered. He was a true son and brother. He did his duty well, and there is not a planter who would not tell him so, and honor him, too, for his heroism.

The Dead.

Only a few months ago, and Col. McKEE, Lt. Col. CLAY, Adjutant VAUGHAN, Capt. WILLIS and LINCOLN, Lieut. POWELL, and Private H. TROTTER, were among us in full life. All that remains of them now is hushed in death, and we shall meet soon to hear the last sad words spoken over these departed ones ere they are put in their earthly bed.

What a sad change! When they left us, life and drum, and the roar of cannon and the shout of the multitude, announced their departure, as if they were going to a merry-making. They are brought back to us cold, and lifeless, and the toll of the bell, and the sorrowing of friends, and the silence of the gathered throng, and the deep, deep grief of the relatives, tell us now only of death, and its stern and harsh reality! Oh! war! How unnatural art thou! How wrong! 'Tis when stript of garish show, and outward splendor, that we know thee! 'Tis when bending over the torn and mangled corpse of relative, or friend, or foe, who felt fighting for their flag, that we see thy brutality, thy inhuman devastation! Let us as we bend the knee over our brave dead, or lift our voice to Heaven in prayer for them, remember, that the man was made to love his fellows, and that God will bless that people most who, in peace, act out this love.

A Peace Measure, or a Ship Canal.

The waters of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean are to meet and mingle in one. The ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez is determined upon, and the conditions of the contract are set forth thus:

Egypt is to stand in the relation of a neutral power; Prussia, Russia, and the United States are invited to respect this neutrality guaranteed by the Porte, France, England, and Austria, the contracting parties. The last three are to charge themselves with the construction of the canal, and are to receive a tonnage duty until they are completely reimbursed for all their expenses. The execution of this work is not to be interrupted, even if war should break out between the contracting parties. Austria is also to undertake the work of making the Nile navigable for large vessels as far up as Damietta, which is destined to become a great port. England is to turn her attention especially to Suez, and to guarantee the same similar to such as Damietta, and with France is to construct the canal.

Suppose we should turn our attention, in like spirit, to cutting a ship-way across the Isthmus of Darien? We could have a little rivalry as to that! Let the west see if it cannot outdo the east in making a ship-canal! This certainly would be better than throat-cutting, bombardment, blowing-up on sea or land, and that wholesale butchery which war ever causes.

Well Said.

Lord Morpeth at the York Diocesan National Education Society, observed:—

"I will not say a village school-master is a more important personage in the state than he who is peculiarly entrusted with the Prince of Wales, though I think he is far a more important personage than the highest state officer in the King's household. The material he has to deal with is man, and I think it should be rather hard to venture to limit his range in capacities."

Very just. Let such sentiments prevail, and we shall have no difficulty. Our progress will be sure; the treasure of knowledge and liberty over-owned.

Of all things it is most desirable to know the exact truth with regard to slavery. There has been so much of mere *disputation* generally, on the subject, that most men have been somewhat at a loss what to say or what to believe. We have had, in consequence, much of exaggeration on one side, and as much of extenuation on the other. The time has come, we trust, when the whole truth may be disclosed, and all parties benefited thereby.

The first general remark we make is, that the condition of the slave has been materially improved within the last fifteen years all over the South.

It is not necessary, perhaps, to go into a consideration of the causes which have produced this result. They are various, and spring from influences arising within and without the slave States. The fact of this beneficial change must be self-evident to every candid observer who may have lived in, or visited the South within the last fifteen years. Go to Louisiana or to Alabama, and we shall find, both on sugar and cotton plantations, as a general rule, far greater attention paid to the *comforts of the Negro*. Their houses are in better order; they are allowed to keep and work patches of ground whereon they may raise articles of their own, for home use or for sale. In consequence, the negroes are better fed and clad, and are making, imperceptibly, greater progress in various kinds of useful knowledge. All social progress attend the fact, that physical improvement must precede spiritual attainment, and that the mind cannot be well improved until the body is well cared for. In this respect we cannot easily exaggerate the influence of having the body in the condition of the slave improved. But in addition to this change, there has been, and is, a growing disposition on the part of the religious portion of the South, to increase in every way the religious opportunities of the slaves. True, this disposition does not manifest itself always in the right way, or in the truest forms; but it exists, thereby acknowledging on the part of slave owners in the most pro-slavery regions of the South—not only that the negro is made by the same common father, but that he is capable of living the life which a common Saviour died to teach. Hence missionaries, and preachers, and Sabbath-schools have been multiplied fifty fold throughout the plantations within the last fifteen years.

The second general remark we have to make is, that Kentucky is in advance of all the Southern States on this subject.

Slavery exists here in its mildest form. There are those, unquestionably, who maltreat their negroes. But, as a general rule, they are better fed, better clothed, and in every way better treated, so far as they have been able to judge, than in any of the planting States of the South. Hard driving, scanty feeding, are evils, comparatively speaking, unknown in Kentucky; and that man would be outlived by public opinion who should venture thus to outrage the common dictates of humanity. The physical condition, indeed, of the negroes of Kentucky, is so far advanced that if they were set free they would be better able to take care of themselves in a state of freedom than any body of bondsmen we have ever known. And what is better still, is that their religious instruction has kept pace with their physical improvement. In South Carolina the law forbids the emancipation of the slave. In Kentucky any man who chooses may give freedom to his bond, and large numbers are daily giving them their liberty. In South Carolina no free negro is permitted to enter the State except under a penalty of a forfeiture of his freedom. In Kentucky no man is allowed to add to the number of slaves here by bringing them from other States. In South Carolina no citizen in or out of the pulpit, dare declare, whatever may be his opinion, that the slave should be taught to read the word of God. In Kentucky public divines and scores of worthy citizens assert openly, that in no other way can we perform our duty truly to ourselves or the black man, or to the common Father of both. And the casual observer, pained though he may be by the terrible evils which flow from slavery in its best estate, cannot fail to observe that there is, in Kentucky generally, a determination on the part of masters to extend rather than curtail the privileges of the slave, and an unwavering resolution on the part of the public everywhere to enforce such humanity.

The first conclusion we draw from this state of things is, that the public mind all over the South is being gradually drawn towards emancipation. So long as the negro was regarded as a mere slave—a chattel—and nothing more, there could be but little hope for master or man. In this state of things it was not murder in South Carolina for a white citizen to kill a negro; the law deemed him simply to pay his value in dollars, as though he were a bullock that fed on grass. But society advanced, and even in that stern pro-slavery region, the slave is now held to be a man, and he who kills him a murderer. In the former stage, emancipation could not be dreamed of; it would be an impossibility in the very nature of things. In the latter it will be thought of; for the moment the mind recognizes the negro as a man, endowed with like faculties as ourselves, and destined hereafter, to live, like us, forever, that moment new responsibilities arise and are felt in the master's bosom, and in the public mind, until another advance is made, when freedom shall be talked of as a like essential to white and black. And he who remembered that this progress has been made, while Carolina perpetuists have been exerting themselves to tighten every pro-slavery prejudice, and strengthen every pro-slavery interest! How well and forcibly does this prove the eloquent declarations made by HENRY CLAY, in his speech delivered before the Colonization Society at Washington, January 20, 1827, when replying to these same perpetuists:—

"If they would repress all tendencies towards liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must more than put down the benevolent efforts of this society. They must go back to the era of our liberty and independence, and muzzle the cannon which thunders its annual return. They must revive the slave trade with all its train of atrocities. They must suppress the workings of British philanthropy, seeking to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate West India slaves. They must arrest the career of South American deliverance from thralldom. They must blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish that greatest torch of all which America presents to a benighted world, pointing the way to their rights, their liberty and their happiness. And when they have achieved all these purposes, their work will be yet incomplete. They must penetrate the human soul, and eradicate the light of reason and the love of liberty. Then, and not till then, when universal darkness and despair prevail, can you perpetuate slavery and repress all sympathies, and all humane and benevolent efforts among freemen, in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race doomed to bondage."

The second conclusion we draw is, that Kentucky, of all the slave States, is the ripest for emancipation. Although, from the first, disturbed by the greatest of human curses, yet from the first have her people been most mindful of the improvement of the negroes. A bold spirit of liberty has ever been her characteristic. Not here, as in South Carolina and the other planting States, can a rotten, corrupt system be established to sustain slavery. The white race has always prevailed, and when our constitution was formed, the convention came within a few votes of getting out of the evil.

Nor has this purpose ever been abandoned. True, from extraneous causes it has been defeated; but notwithstanding this, anti-slavery sentiment has been taking deeper and deeper root, and the advanced condition of the slave in Kentucky goes far to prove this fact. The number of those emancipated yearly establishes it almost beyond the power of contradiction. So that it needs only that the generous and humane among slaveholders and non-slaveholders should express themselves—should take the lead in the great and good work—to relieve themselves from ill which no human power can gauge, and the State from an incubus which no human energy can sustain.

Portugal.

Royalty is at a low ebb in Portugal. It cannot defend itself, or make head-way against a rebel force.

But this promises well both for monarch and people. There is now a prospect of peace, which could not be, while the Court had power to maintain its position. Out of the weakness of the King, grows the strength of the people.

At the last accounts, (we suppose all our readers know that for some time Portugal has been rent by internal broil) the Royalists, by advice of the King, had determined to settle all home difficulties without further bloodshed. This was well. The Northern insurgents were triumphant—had seized the only steamer belonging to the Queen—and, without foreign aid, would have beaten the Royal family of Portugal.

But the terms of this settlement—that will be the difficulty. The Queen will grant all she can, with her notions; the people may demand more than Foreign powers, think is just. We suppose, however, that John Ball, through the grand seignior, will arrange matters very much as he pleases.

Greece.

King Otto is a puppet. He dances as Grecian generals direct, or when foreign powers order. A poorer slave there does not exist, on earth, than King Otto of Greece.

Greece is now a sort of battle-field for France and England. The Soul has the advantage in influence. The Englishman owns the money power. King Otto wishes to do what France says; England says to him, pay what thou owest, and he is obliged to heed her. This being in debt is a bad business even with royal puppets.

But France has relieved the King, by agreeing to pay the interest due England, and thus this difficulty will be surmounted. Only, however, to make way for another, and another, and yet another. The fact is, Greece is most wretchedly governed. Nor would Otto be able to stand a moment, were it not that this land is considered a sort of out-post of the East. This makes French or English supremacy so important in Greece.

Wait, says the Quid-nunc "till the Pacha and Louis Philippe die. Then we shall have rare work. The struggle will be for Eastern empire in Europe, and with it wars, long and bloody. We hope not; but we shall see."

Monetary Condition of England.

England groans just now under a monied paralysis. What is the cause? Railway speculation, bank speculation, drains for foreign grain, reinsurance as an old policy, &c., &c., all these are said to operate. We dare say they do. We dare say all of them have helped to cause "a pressure in money." But this famine will be of short duration, and, a full crop, which is promised, will see England thronged again in her monied power, and as prosperous as ever. We only hope, when that prosperity returns, that she will do justice to Ireland, and to her own laboring poor.

Keep at Work.

Aye! all the time. There is no balm like it for the wounded or grieved spirit; no shield so impenetrable against assault from within or without.

The old bard says:—"There he armed who hath his quarrel just." Very true; but no justice can be secured or done—no virtue won—no progress made—without work. That is the talisman of all virtuous success; the means, and the only means, whereby noble thoughts may be converted into a nobler action—whereby a doubtful dream changed to fearless resolution, and the man himself put where the world's spite, and fortune's ill cannot hurt him. Would you break the rancor of a high-souled hate—would you sever opposition knit together in mad anger—would you leave off clogging burdens which fret the body and make guilty the soul—work, work honestly, work bravely, and you may "frame the season for your own harvest."

Well does one of our own poets sing:

Does a mountain on you frown?

Keep at work.

You may undermine it yet;

If you stand and thump its base,

Sorry bruises you may get.

Keep at work.

Does Miss Fortune's face look sour?

Keep at work.

She may smile again some day;

If you pull your hair and fret,

Rest assured she'll have her way.

Keep at work.

Are you censured by your friends?

Keep at work.

Whether they are wrong or right,

May be you must abide your time,

If for victory you fight.

Keep at work.

If the devil grows at you,

Keep at work.

That's the best way to resist;

If you hold an argument,

You may feel his iron fist.

Keep at work.

Are your talents vilified?

Keep at work.

Greater men than you are hated;

If you're right, then go ahead—

Great will be appreciated.

Keep at work.

Everything is done by Labor.

Keep at work.

If you would improve your station,

They have help from Providence

Who work out their own salvation.

Keep at work.

"Mind your Talk."

Come, young ladies, a word with you, if you please. It will not do to forget you, or allow a week to pass without offering you a "little" advice.

"Oshaw! we hear some fair one exclaim, 'what do we want with advice?' Ah! Father Mother, or Aunt Betty or Uncle Thomas, always giving us plenty of it! You may as well keep it to yourself—we don't want any of it."

Well, that's plain enough. But we shan't be fooled; so the advice you must hear. But mind ye, young ladies, it is not ours after all; it is that of a good man, a very good man; and you may imagine him ever so young, ever so handsome, and withal, a minister! Now what say you?

"Oh! if that be so," lots of ladies answer, "we will hear what he has to say." You will, eh? Now out of every spite we have half a notion to say, we won't give it. But that's a fit for fat principle which is not right; if carried out, it would set the girls to putting hair, and the boys at something worse than knocking chips off each other's shoulders; and so we must even let you have the advice, given, certainly, by a very good man, who is a

minister, and who, for aught we know, might earn every one of you.

Well then—do you use *extraneous, extravagant* forms of speech? Think for a moment! Is it a very *unpleasant* piece? The minister says so, and you know it. Do you ask him to specify? He does so:

"Are you in the habit of saying splendid for *extraordinary*, magnificent for *handsome*, splendid for *extraordinary*, magnificent for *handsome*, splendid for *extraordinary*,

A Vision of old France

Bring us renewal of our glorious prime!"
Above them hung old banners, that had waved
On many a stricken field, and with brief pause,
A trumpet blew rebellion's clarion note.
The hollow echoes of the vaulted aisles
With its victorious clamour;—whereupon
Those banners rustled, waving to and fro
As in the rush of battle, and a strange
And ghostly murmur seemed to thrill around,
As if the marble lips of those dead men
Were striving to give utterance anew
To their old war cries. And whenever this
The trumpet sounded, then unthought I saw
The spaces of the hall on a sudden fill
With a dense multitude of armed men,
All pouring forth the tide of their heart's love,
And reverential homage as the feet
Of those crowned knights of war.

[illegible]

"S'AMOUR SUNE ALICE.
 "Another year is dying fast,
 A cloven-year of joy and woe,
 And dark and light alike are past
 The rose and thorn at once laid low.
 All things are changed, and I am changed
 Even in the love I knew before;
 Not that my heart can be estranged,
 But I have learned to love the more.
 "Yes, to mine ear thine accents all
 Have grown more welcome and more glad,
 Thy coming apt more musical,
 And thy departing tread more sad.
 They say the first bright dawn of love
 Hath hills no other time can show;
 But I have lived to learn and prove
 How deeper far its future glow.
 "Etern disappointments we have proved,
 And

In the south of China, the natives found

As the traveller proceeds northward, the circular form of constructing the tombs is less common, and they become more varied in their appearance. In Chusan, Ningpo, and various other places in that district, a great proportion of the coffins are placed on the surface of the ground, and merely thatched over with straw. You meet these coffins in all sorts of places, on the sides of the public highway, on the banks of rivers and canals, in woods and other retired parts of the country. The construction is commonly of the worst, rotten, and the remains of the Chinaman of former days exposed to view. On one hill side on the island of Chusan, skulls and bones of different kind are lying about in all directions, and more than once, when wandering through the long brushwood, I have found myself with my legs through the lid of a coffin, amongst the bones of a poor Chinaman, before I was

But the most curious tomb of all, was one I met with during a journey in the interior, near the town of Lun-kiang-foo. It was placed on the side of a hill, and evidently belonged to some very wealthy or important personage in that city. From the base of the hill to where the tomb was, which was about half way up, the visitor ascends by a broad flight of steps, on each side of which a number of figures carved out of stone were placed. As far as I can recollect, the following was the order in which the figures were placed: first a pair of goats or sheep, one on each side, second two dogs, third two cats, fourth two horses saddled and bridled, and fifth two most gigantic priests, the whole presenting a most singular and striking appearance to the view.—I have since seen another or two of the same kind near Ningpoo, but on a much smaller scale.

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Counsels to the Young.

I propose here to set forth a few important maxims for the guidance and encouragement of those youth who will hearken to me—maxims based on my own immature experience and observation, but which have doubtless in substance been propounded and enforced by older and wiser men long ago and often. Still, as they do not yet appear to have exerted their full and proper effect on the ripening intellect of the country—as thousands on thousands are toilsomely, painfully struggling forward in the race for position and knowledge, in palpable defiance of their scope and spirit—I will hope that these maxims at this time cannot be without some effect on at least a few aspiring youth. These are as follows:

II. Avoid likewise the kindred and per-

III. Neither is the physical advantage, *accidental* to the individual, essential to the prosecution of ennobling studies, or to an intellectual life, or the chief cause of misapprehension is very prevalent and very pernicious. A youth born in some rural or but thinly settled district, where books are few and unfit, and the means of intellectual culture apparently scanty, feels within him the spirit of inquiry, a craving to acquire and to know aspirations for an intellectual condition above the dead level of his town. At once he jumps to the conclusion that a change of place is necessary to the satisfaction of his desires—that he must resort, if not to the university or the ministry, at least to the city or village.—He fancies he must alter his whole manner of life—that persistence in manual labor is

Wrapped in this delusion he betakes

...and these patients for which not a

But grant that greater or more varied means of culture than the individual's narrow means can supply are desirable, has he not still modes of procuring them? Is he solitary, and our good land his Isle of Juan Fernandez? Are there not others all around him, if not of kindred tastes and aspirations, at least in whom kindred aspirations may be awakened? May he not gather around him in the remotest township or vicinity some dozen or more of young men in whom the celestial spark, if not already glowing, may be kindled to warmth and radiance. And by the union of these, may not all their mutual mental wants be abundantly supplied?

IV. The great central truth which I would impress on the minds of my readers is this—promising a genuine energy and singleness of purpose—the circumstances are nothing the MAN is all. We may be the slaves or toys of circumstance if we will; most men, perhaps, are so; and to these all circumstances are alike evil—that is, rendered so, if not by rugged difficulty, then by subtlety temptation. But that man who truly ruleth his own spirit—and such there is, even among us—readily defies all material influences, or bends them to his will. Be hopeful, be confident, then, O friend! if thou hast achieved this great conquest, and believe that all else shall follow in due season.

Picture of an Eastern Sunset.
There is no spectacle which nature can

will fierce and terrible! Throughout the whole day, he has rolled glaring, and flaming along the burning gulf, dashing up the mists from the parched earth, and destroying every fleeing cloud; and now when his hour is come, with unabated strength, and with redoubled swiftness, he rushes down the ethereal height, and perishes, as he has lived, in a blaze of glory! Then, swift and sudden from his gorgeous death-bed, night arises to claim the inheritance he has left; she flings her veil of darkness over the world, now dull and rayless, like one who casts a shroud on the cold limbs of the dead, and ascending to the cloudless heavens, she rolls back the dazzling sheet of light that curtained them, and unfolds the portals of infinity, that all may see at once the glorious ranks of the interminable worlds within. When her dominion is thus established, there never fails to steal through the air, like the last sigh of nature for her departed sun, a gentle breeze, which is named the "Inbath," and beneath whose cool, soft breath the drooping earth revives at last.

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red its day.—W. S. Landor.

of the organ, accompanied by soft and beautiful female voices, singing the doleful requiem. Tears were the slight expression of the emotion which thrilled through every heart. This solemn music continued long and fell mournfully on the ear, until, receding as it were into the distance, it gently sank into silence. The young novice was then raised, and, advancing towards the Cardinal, she bent down, kneeling at his feet, while he cut a lock of her hair, which she cast from her, as a type of the ceremonial that was to deprive her of this, her no longer valued ornament. Her attendant, who then deposited her of the rich jewels with which she was adorned: her splendid upper

NEVER GROW OLD.—The best men, says a profound writer, are those who preserve the boy in them as long as they live. A father should not destroy the child. The child is the original, and man is merely a superstructure upon the boy. It is an unfortunate sign for a man's happiness, when he has forgotten his boyish feelings. And yet, how rarely we find it otherwise! Parents, in exercising authority over their children, forget that they were young. They expect those whose hearts throb with the warmth and disinterestedness of youth, to think and act with the same cold, calculating, and selfish feelings which predominate in their breasts. And thus, forgetting the reality of experience, they say: "Verily, it is dearly bought, at the sacrifice of all the finer sensibilities and generous impulses of the human heart."

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

Never trust with a secret a married man who loves his wife, or he will tell her—she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell everybody.

Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I should have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

Saphir, the metaphysician of Vienna, cites the following as the height of avarice: "François Biquet, the notorious miser of Avignon, upon being told that it would cost one hundred francs at least to be buried, complained bitterly that it should cost more to die than to live, and left his body to the hospital, in order to save money."—*Almanack of the month.*

bone, and the wind will come out thereof. Then, if you put a hollow quill therein, (or some feather to keep it open awhile,) the wind will void the better and so heal again. When a horse is so, some do rake him, some do ride him, to make him void wind; but this hath been proved the best remedy to save your horse or ox."—page 187.—In a subsequent part Master Miscalc recommends the following recipe:—"If your horse chance to tire on the way,—if speed and wand will not profit, you shall put three or four round pebble stones in one of his ears; and so knit fast his ear, that the stones shall not fall out, and they will so rattle within his ear that he will then get faster, if he have any spirit or power.—Some do thrust a bodkin through the middle of the ear, and so knit it up, and so flap his ear, and put therein a pin of wood; and ever when he slacks his pace, the rider shall strike on that ear with his wand, and so he will mend his pace thereby."—Master Miscalc, we think, ought to have had his own ears nailed to the manger for such brutal invention.

Cough may degenerate into inflammation of the lungs; or this fearful malady may be developed without a single pneumonic symptom, and prove fatal in twenty-four and even in twelve hours. It is most characterized by deathly coldness of the extremities, expansion of the nostril, looseness of its lining membrane, singular anxious countenance, constant gazing at flank, and an unwillingness to move. The successful treatment of such a case can be found only on the most prompt and fearful and decisive measures. The lancet should be freely used. Counter-irritants should follow as soon as the violence of the disease is in the slightest degree abated; soatives must succeed to them, and fortune will be he who often saves his patient at all the decisive symptoms of pneumonia once developed.

Among the consequences of these severe affections of the lungs are chronic cough not always much diminishing the usefulness of the horse, but strongly aggravated at times by any fresh accession of catarrh and too often degenerating into thick wind, which always materially interferes with the speed of the horse, and in a great proportion of cases terminates in broken wind. It is rare, indeed, that either of these cases admits of cure. That obstruction in some part of the respiratory canal, which varies in almost every horse, and produces the peculiar sound termed roaring, is also rarely removed.

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THE CORAL INSECT.

... could be reasonably expected to